The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5556 號六十五百五千五第 日二十月八年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1875. 六拜禮 號一十月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

September 9, CALABAR, British str., 1,022, R. W. Hutchison, Swatow 8th Sept., General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

September 9, CICILIE, German brigantine, 99, H. Damm, Manila 2nd September, Sapanwood.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

September 10, PARDO, British steamer, 763, Power, Melbourne 4th August, and Sydney 18th, Coals.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Eleanor, for Newchwang.
Yot-sai, str., for Macao.

Departures.

September 9, ADRIA, str., for Whampoa.
September 10, MATHILDE, for Newchwang.
September 10, W. G. PATTON, for Chefoo.
September 10, CHINA, str., for Canton.
September 10, STENTOR, str., for Singapore London.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Calabar*, str., from Swatow:—
Mr. and Mrs. De St. Croix and family, and 94 Chinese.

Per *Pardo*, str., from Melbourne, &c.:—
Dr. Ayres and Mr. H. Cohen.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yot-sai*, str., for Macao:—
2 Cabin and 40 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P & O. Co.'s str. *Surat*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—One Woman and 4 children.
For Bombay—Mr. E. P. Mokowalla. For Venice.—Mr. A. White. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, child and servant, Capt. Stewart, Messrs. E. T. M. Atherley, C. A. Atherley, J. Smith, J. Rogers, Mitchell, one sergeant, three privates, one woman and five children.

Reports.

The British steamship *Calabar* reports left Swatow on 8th September, and had fine weather throughout.

The German brigantine *Cicilie* reports left Manila on 2nd September, and had squalls and light Southerly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Pardo* reports left Melbourne on 4th August, and Sydney on the 18th, and had fine weather and light winds throughout.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Solaterk	Shields	May 8
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
Caprera	Philadelphia	June 2
John C. Munro	London	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Chusan	London	June 14
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Beemah	Liverpool	June 17
Mirella	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Birker	London	June 26
Charger	Cardiff	June 29
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
Meteor	Cardiff	July 8
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 17
Mabor	Cardiff	July 18
Gustav Adolph	Hamburg	July 19
Feronia (s)	Hamburg	July 20
Gryfe	London	July 23
Alfredo	Cardiff	July 23
Boreal	Cardiff	July 24
Hector (s)	Liverpool	July 26
Lorne (s)	London	July 27

Auction Sales To-day.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
At 4 P.M.,
Bungalow, with Out-Offices and Garden.

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Good-will, Stock-in-trade, and Fixtures.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DAILY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

TILL further notice the Company's Steamer "*ICHANG*" will leave HONGKONG EVERY MORNING at 8, and start from CANTON on the return trip at 5 P.M.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1299 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

LOW LEONG KENG, late of Singapore, but formerly of Chee Hung in the district of Ku Yee Cheung in China, *deceased*, WHEREAS the said LOW LEONG KENG, by his last Will and Testament, gave and bequeathed his residuary Estate and Effects unto his present son, LOW QUEI SEW, and any other son or other sons he might have living at his death, whether by his second or any other wife or wives, and whether such sons should be illegitimate according to English Law or custom or not, and by the same Will certain legacies were given to each of the daughters of the said deceased, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore) made in the cause of LOW QUEI SEW, an infant, Plaintiff, versus LOW SOON, WAN NEO, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said LOW LEONG KENG, deceased, Defendant, the Persons claiming to be sons or daughters of the said LOW LEONG KENG living at the time of his death, on the 18th day of February, 1873, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said sons and daughters as, having survived the said deceased, and attained the age of 21 years, are now dead, on or before the 1st day of November, 1875, to come in and prove their Claims before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore), or, in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1875.

C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.

AITKEN, DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW,
1320] *Attorneys of the above-named Plaintiff.*

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. R. NOTLEY.
tf 1785 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITTALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1875.

Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st May last, and we have authorized Mr. JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KESWICK to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Hollins, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY, AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE,
Manager.
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, showing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.

The following is the exposé of the track of the Cable:—

On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochau Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.

At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Seu and Chauchat Rocks, close to the North of Teing Seu, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Seu.

From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Lewconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.

Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.

From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meao Sima (Assea Ears) on the coast of Japan.

H. KLÆE
1326] *Acting Consul.*

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be absent from Hongkong Professionally until about the 15th of September next.
M. STOUT, M.D.S.
tf 1153 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Vertu, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
NEW GOODS
LADIES' WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES,
One, Two, Four, and Six Buttons.
WOOL SLIPPER and CUSHION PATTERNS,
Newest Designs.
SILVER FOX, MUSQUASH, and OTHER FUR TRIMMINGS.
CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR AND FEATHERS.
OTTOMAN SETS. NEW TUCKERS.
BEADED JACKETS, BEAD TRIMMINGS, Newest Styles.
APPLIQUE TABLEAUS.
BEADED LACE CUIRASSE.
RAMPORE, ROYAL SHINUGGAR, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
HYMALAYAN, QUEENSLAND, AND SNODOWN SHAWLS.
For Ladies' Chair Rugs.
New Shapes in Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SCARFS.
666 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

NEW GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. invite attention to the
SELECTION OF GOODS
suitable for the APPROACHING SEASON, which they have received ex "*Quang Si*," "*Teviot*," "*Glenartney*," and other recent arrivals.

HATS, BOOTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, SCARVES, &c., &c.

HOSIERY of all kinds.

SPORTING GUNS and AMMUNITION, with SPORTING IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS.

FIRE GRATES, FENDERS and IRONS.

White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Meerschaum, Briar, and Albatross PIPES, CIGAR TUBES, Fine TOBACCO, CIGARS, and CIGARETTES.

LEGGINGS and SHOOTING BOOTS.

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, in variety.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARDENING TOOLS.

Perfectly Safe PARAFFIN OIL.

SADDLERY of all kinds.

ROEDERER'S, HEIDSIECK'S, KRUG'S, MUMM'S, and GOULET'S CHAMPAGNES.

Pale, Golden, and Dry SHERRIES.

Pure, Fruity, and Invalid PORTS.

Red Sparkling BURGUNDY, MOSELLE.

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSY'S, and CUTLER'S BRANDIES.

Specially Blended SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.

BASS'S, IND COOPE & Co.'s, BLOOD WOLFE & Co.'s BEERS.

GUINNESS', BARCLAY'S, and BLOOD WOLFE'S PORTER.

DIGBY GANDY & Co.'s TONIC WINE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. call Special Notice to their
FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS,
which are in great variety, and have been selected with particular care.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been much enlarged and improved, and having now THREE EUROPEAN CUTTERS, all Orders can be executed without delay.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. invite Inspection of their Stock of CLOTHS, CHEVIOTS, TWEEDS, HOMESPUN, &c., which is much larger than ever before, and has been selected carefully from London Stocks of FASHIONABLE GOODS.

24d 1377 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

WANTED,

AT one of the Northern Ports, a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a German, with a good knowledge of Book-keeping and Office Work, willing to learn Chinese. Must board and lodge himself, if required. Salary commences at $75)—Seventy-five Dollars per month. The highest references required.
Address "B." Office of this paper.
1m 1257 Hongkong, 16th August, 1875.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added, for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry. First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One-mile-and-a-half.
H. ST. L. MAGNIAC,
Clerk of the Course.
2m 1268 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has TAKEN THE PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. as AUCTION ROOMS, and that he will, on the 1st of September, open the same as a
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
D. MARKS.
1m 1264 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Godowns, Hongkong,
THIS DAY,
the 11th September, 1875, at 4 o'clock,—
The BUNGALOW, with OUT-OFFICES and GARDEN attached, at Macao, situated immediately below the Barracks, it commands a fine view of the Harbour, and is at present let at a Rental of Dollars Thirteen per mensem. Crown Rent, Dollars Eight per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, the expense of which to be borne by the Purchaser.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1363 Hongkong, 6th September, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by AUCTION *THIS DAY*, the 11th instant, the GOOD-WILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and FIXTURES of the Well-known Tavern called the "OLD HOUSE AT HOME," situated in Queen's Road West, No. 248.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., *Auctioneer.*
1357 Hongkong, 4th September, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at Her Majesty's Arsenal, Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road East, on
TUESDAY,
the 14th day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
A Large Quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, consisting of—

RUGS,	TABLE TOPS,
BLANKETS,	FORM TOPS,
BED AND BOLSTER CASES,	FELLING AXES,
SHEETS,	PICK AXES,
HORSE HAIR,	LANTERNS,
FEATHER PILLOWS,	LEATHER-WORK,
	IRON CANDLESTICKS,
TENTS,	TIN CANS,
CAMP STOOLS,	CHOLERA BELTS,
BED BOARDS with TRESTLES,	MAGIC LANTERN, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Stores may be viewed the day previous to, and morning of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1364 Hongkong, 6th September, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 18th September, 1875, at Noon,
On the Premises,
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 513, with the FOUR CHINA SHOPS standing thereon, situated at Queen's Road West, Nos. 204, 206, 208, and 210, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 52½ feet, on the South side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 512, and measuring thereon 52½ feet, on the East side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 451, and measuring thereon 52½ feet, and on the West side thereof on a close, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 239, and measuring thereon 52½ feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 2,756 square feet, and the Crown Rent of which is $42 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For Further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1266 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Tarnac-Cognac, for the Sale of their Celebrated SUPERIOR OLD COGNACS, of which they have on hand 500 Cases guaranteed to be over 5 years old.

The total Export of Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s mark has amounted in 1874 to the considerable figure of 1762 tons, being third on the list of Exporters from Charente.

Samples to be had of the Undersigned, Fixed Price, $6 per case.

HESSE & Co.
1m 1243 Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX & CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.
Fresh SALAD OIL, best brand.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE, (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any SPRINGS, at $3 per doz.
L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street,
lately the Premises of
Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
1183 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

THE Undersigned are prepared to LAND STORE, and DELIVER CARGOES ex Steamers at
35 CENTS (THIRTY-FIVE CENTS) PER TON,
Weight and Measurement.
Full Particulars on application.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
1300 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 2

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography, &c.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held at the Hongkong Club on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1875, at 4.30 P.M.
JAMES GREIG,
Chairman.
8d 1359 Hongkong, 4th September, 1875.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1874, and to 30th June, 1875.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
21d 1335 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2.30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 1st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN accordance with *Requisitions signed by 56 Shareholders*, Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI, on FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 3 P.M., to consider the following proposals:—

1.—To annul clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement.

2.—To pass a resolution for the immediate winding up of the business and affairs of the Company and for the distribution of its assets.

The DIRECTORS on the other hand recommend that no change be made in clause No. 7 of the Deed of Settlement, but that with a view of equalising future Dividends, the following addition be made to clause No. 92, viz.:—

Provided that in the event of a sufficient amount of profits for the payment thereout of a dividend at the rate of Six per centum not having been earned during any year, the Court may with the consent of the Shareholders assembled at a General or Extraordinary Meeting, take from the Reserve Fund hereinafter mentioned such an amount as, with the profits, if any, available, shall be sufficient to pay a dividend at a rate of not more than Six per centum in respect of such year, and may pay a dividend accordingly.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
1244 Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned DIVIDENDS out of the profits of the Company, for the above term, are declared, and will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo.

No. 9.—Thirty-five Taels (Tls. 35) per share.
No. 10.—Three per cent. (3 %) on the net premia, contributed by Shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
14d 1345 Shanghai, 25th August, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 30th June, 1875, at rate of $10 per share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1875.

By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1875. [1m 1297

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 % per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Managers.
4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 6 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL, *Calling at* BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
Brace, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 11th September, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE Steamer
"SCOTLAND,"
Captain James, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th inst. The Steamer has splendid passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
1383 Hongkong, 10th September, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW, *Taking Cargo at through rates for* TAKAO *and* TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.

Cargo for Takao and Tamsui will be forwarded from Amoy per S.S. "*Hailoong*."

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
6d 1384 Hongkong, 10th September, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

SUIT No. 837.

Plaintiffs—JOHANNES CARL KRUSE and HENRY KUHLMANN, trading as KRUSE AND COMPANY.
Defendant—EFFIE W. DUMONT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Writ of Foreign Attachment against all the Property, moveable or immoveable, of the above named Defendant within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
29, *Queen's Road,*
3d 1381] *Hongkong.*

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT SLIP with the VALUABLE PROPERTY at Belcher's Bay, known as the
"PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY,"
and the well-known
NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
with the GOOD-WILL, PLANT, STOCK, TUG-BOATS, and STEAM LAUNCHES.

The two together comprise a most Desirable Property, and to a *bonâ fide* intending Purchaser the most satisfactory results can be shown. The economy of its Working is not surpassed by any establishment in the World. The Slip has 600 feet of-ways, is a Morton Patent, and was constructed in the most substantial manner. Its capacity for large vessels is undoubted. The "*Carisbrooke*," of 1,500 tons, was taken up with all her water ballast on board. The whole is in first-class working order.

One half the Purchase Money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address
G. U. SANDS.
1378 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE YACHT "*NAOMI*," as she now lies at East Point, with SPARS, SAILS, RIGGING, and LEAD BALLAST, complete. If required, the Ballast will be Sold separately.

For Particulars, apply to
L. L. BUSH.
tf 1369 Hongkong, 7th September, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

WANTED,
A STEWARD, FOR THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

APPLICATION to be made, in writing, addressed to the SECRETARY.
13d 1351 Shanghai, 25th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE H. BRADY, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in to the Undersigned Particulars of such Claims on or before the Fifteenth day of September next, after which date no further proofs will be received; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay to the Undersigned the amount of their several debts without further delay.

Dated the 18th day of August, 1875.
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Executor,
29, *Queen's Road,*
1278]. *Victoria.*

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

S.S. "*ANADYR*."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before MONDAY, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1362 Hongkong, 6th September, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Anadyr," 23rd August, 1875.

JL (in diamond) / ISH $327/333 .....11 cases Merchandise.
" $325/338

Ex "Anadyr," 4th September, 1875.

HKD (in diamond) / J S No. 509/14 .....6 cases Sundries.
JL (in diamond) / ISH No. 40/50 .....11 cases Merchandise.
RC 1/5 .....5 cases Do.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1875.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SIXTH GRAND PERFORMANCE OF DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS IN THEIR CHASTE AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF AMERICAN MINSTRELSY AND OPERATIC BURLESQUE.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF "OUE"
ITALIAN OPERA,
In which
DAVE CARSON
Will again Appear as
THE PARSEE HEAVY FATHER.

MESSRS. HENRI AND TALBOT,
AND
MRS. D. CARSON,
IN CHOICE AND SELECTED BALLADS AND SOLOS.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1875.

PART FIRST.

Mrs. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
Introductory Overture (Original).....D. CARSON'S Minstrels.
Last Night I was dreaming of you.....Mr. G. H. HENRI.
The Poultry Duel.....DAVE CARSON.
Pretty Swallow, Homeward Fly.....Mr. J. C. TALBOT.
The Fellow that looks like me.....DAVE CARSON.
Kiss me Mother, Kiss your Darling.....Mr. G. H. HENRI.
The Country Captain.....DAVE CARSON.
Part First will conclude with an Original Burlesque, entitled
"THE SWISS WARBLERS,"
BY MR. J. C. TALBOT AND COMPANY.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Barcarole—Ou Vouiez Vous Aller.....MRS. D. CARSON.
CHARACTERISTIC CHINESE SONG AND DANCE,
MR. G. H. HENRI.
A GRAND BURLESQUE OPERATIC SCENA,
A LA "CONSERVATOIRE DU KOWLOON,"
MR. J. C. TALBOT.
To be followed by
DAVE CARSON,
AS
THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD,
Introducing the Song and Imitation of
THE BLUE TAIL FLY.
English Ballad—The Lover and the Bird.....MRS. D. CARSON.
*Part Second will

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work,*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
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Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

BIRTHS.

At 1, Queen's Road East, on the 1st instant, Mrs. ANDREW MILLAR, of a son.

At the Government Central School-house, on the 6th instant, Mrs. A. FALCONER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th September, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Right Reverend Bishop Burdon, D.D., assisted by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, Dr. H. F. HANCE, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Whampoa, to CHARLOTTE PAGE, eldest daughter of G. A. Kneebone, Esq.

On the 10th August, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, G. E. NOBLE, Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, to FRANCES BERTHA MARION, eldest daughter of Major J. M. Sexton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army.

DEATH.

At Macao, on the 9th instant, SIDNEY DEACON, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Deacon & Co., of Canton and Macao

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1875.

THE Hoppo of Canton is at his old tricks again. We learn that quite recently no less than thirty junks, all coming from Hainan, have been seized by his cruizers. Of these about twenty were bound to Hongkong, and the remainder to Macao. The main pretext for this wholesale system of legalised piracy—for it is nothing else—is, of course, smuggling; secondly, that there are no Treaty Ports in Hainan, and that consequently junks loading there have no right to come to Hongkong or Macao. The first of these pretexts is a well worn one, and one which has in many cases turned out to be incorrect. There are cases, no doubt, where junks are caught in the act, but it is certain that a great deal of hardship is inflicted on innocent junkmen. With regard to the second plea, that there is no port in Hainan open by treaty, it is time that, in the interests of Hongkong, the port of Hoihow was formally opened. It is stated that the captured junks will all be confiscated unless they submit to a heavy squeeze. And it is in order to levy this black mail that these seizures are made.

But it is known that another and additional object is desired and sought by the Chinese Authorities at Canton. They wish to injure as much as possible the trade of this port. And in some measure, it must be confessed, they have succeeded. Long since the Harbour Master reported a serious decline in the junk trade of the colony, and rightly ascribed it to the action of the Canton Customs cruisers. Nor is it wonderful that the state of blockade in which the port is thus placed should do great injury to its commerce. The Chinese traders have little faith in the ability or the will of the British Government to protect them from the exactions of the Hoppo's gunboats. Many of them, tired of the risks of the trade, have transferred their vessels to other waters, and a good number of junks have been confiscated and their owners ruined. Chinese traders are naturally losing heart. They know that if they send a junk to an outport there is a chance that they may never see it again. They have no assurance that on leaving Foochow and paying the Fuhkien dues they will not be stopped just outside the Ly-ee-moon Pass and compelled to satisfy the illegal demands of the Canton Hoppo as well, before being suffered to enter the harbour of Hongkong. It is not surprising, then, that the local junk traffic is being crippled and reduced, and that the colony, whose prosperity is intimately associated with it, should be feeling it too. Nor is it marvellous that the merchants of Hongkong should regard the circumstance with growing uneasiness, rendered the greater from the fact that Her MAJESTY's Consul at Canton has in the past upheld, on most occasions, the action of the Hoppo, and the British Government itself turned a deaf ear to their appeal against the blockade maintained round the port by Chinese revenue cruisers.

But it is truly wonderful how patient under provocation British officials have grown, and how utterly indisposed the British Government is to do anything but address mild remonstrances to those who have attacked British interests and insulted the British name. British foreign policy has certainly changed for the worse. It is wavering and timid, when it should be prompt, bold, and decisive. English officials have grown exasperatingly slow in conducting negotiations, or else they allow things to be deferred again and again to suit Oriental convenience. The Chinese are acute observers. They have marked the change which has come across English policy since the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin, and they have not failed to take advantage of it. They hold the English cheap, and many even begin to imagine that the recent additions to Chinese naval and military power have had the effect of intimidating the English. Consequently they no longer hold them in the same awe that was felt just after the sacking of the tyrant HIEN-FUNG's Summer Palace. It is impossible to live entirely on the fame of past exploits; they grow dim when a nation gives signs of feebleness. It will be well for England to keep her arms bright, not necessarily by rushing into hostilities with a foreign nation, but by showing that she is ready at any time to maintain the rights of her citizens, however remotely situated they may be from her shores. But, as urged the other day, firmness is a quality that is especially needed in all her relations with the Chinese. The best way of treating the Peking Government in its present constitution undoubtedly is this. The British Government, having made up its mind that its requests are just, should prefer them with the alternative of war. The Chinese would yield, time and money be saved, and a good deal of bad feeling avoided. As we at the time remarked, Earl CARNARVON's ill-advised reply to the memorials sent him on the subject of the blockade of this port, would soon, and is now beginning to, bear fruit. Squeezing and exactions of every kind are increasing all over the South of China, and if junks trading to Hongkong are to be seized at this rate, where is the matter to end?

The British steamship *Cheviot* steamed round to the Aberdeen Docks yesterday morning.

It is stated that the directors of the Chinese Marine Insurance Company, Limited, have refused to transfer some shares to several gentlemen in the colony, two of them high legal functionaries.

Mr. Holmes appeared at the Police Court yesterday, and applied to Mr. Russell for a rehearing of the rice-pounders' case. Failing to bring any proof why a rehearing should be allowed, Mr. Holmes said he would ask for a remittal of the sentence of flogging on a point of law. After some technical points having been gone into, the case was remanded until Monday next.

We have received the July-August number of the *China Review*. It is an excellent one, the contents being judiciously varied and generally interesting. "The Folk-lore of China" is continued in this number on the front page, but does not occupy so much space as usual. It is followed by a short but interesting article, by "S.," on "Cosmogony and Religion." "Some Notes on the Yu-kung, or Tribute of Yu," by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, Shanghai, is an instructive article. "A Dream Concerning some Cash" is a translation by Mr. G. E. Stent, and is a light and amusing sketch. The Rev. A. E. Hutchinson concludes his "Three Weeks in the Interior." He appends, as a footnote, some interesting statistics regarding the number of native Christians in the district he visited. "The tales from the Liao Chai Chih Yi" are continued, and are of a more than usually entertaining character. A very useful though brief article on "Ostriculture in China" is contributed by M. Dabry de Thiersant. A chapter on Chinese poetry, delivered as a lecture at Shanghai, by Mr. W. H. Medhurst, is well worth careful perusal. It evidences great study of the subject, and contains several choice illustrations. Some classical poems by Mr. Alfred Lister, short notices of new books, and Notes and Queries make up the contents of the present number.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, 8th September, 1875.

A telegram from Shanghai appears in the *Times* stating that the Yunnan outrage has been substantially settled. China sends a Special Ambassador to England, undertakes to punish the guilty parties in Yunnan, and to pay an indemnity to Mr. Margary's family. A trade route between Yunnan and Burmah is to be opened. The Levy of Taxes at Peking is to be regulated.

LONDON, 7th September, 1875.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

Server Pasha has telegraphed to the Porte that the insurrectionary agitation has been greatly allayed in consequence of the pressure of the Powers. Servia is unlikely to become aggressive. The insurgents refuse assent to a conference with the Turkish Pasha, but demand an autonomy (self-government) for Bosnia and Herzegovina under an European Prince, who shall be tributary to the Porte.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

On Thursday night this talented troupe gave another performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The programme of the entertainment was entirely new, and it might have been thought would have drawn a good house. Owing, however, possibly to the absence from it of the handcuff and box and cabinet illusions, or to some other cause, the attendance was somewhat sparse. The performers did not spare in their efforts to amuse nevertheless, and were entirely successful in pleasing the company. "Last night, I was dreaming of you," was tastefully sung by Mr. G. H. Henri, and was followed by "The Poultry Duel," which was cleverly rendered by Mr. Carson, who was warmly applauded for his barn-yard vocalisation. Mr. J. C. Talbot sang "Pretty Swallow, homeward fly," and this was succeeded by "The Fellow that looks like me," which was delivered with great humour and vivacity by Mr. Carson, and well received. Two other songs were given, and an original burlesque entitled "The Swiss Warblers" concluded the first portion of the programme. The second part was opened by Mrs. Carson, who sang the barcarolle "Voulez Vous Aller," in a very creditable style. This was followed by a characteristic Chinese song and dance by Mr. Henri, who appeared *à la Chinois*, and created much amusement. A grand burlesque scena, by Mr. J. C. Talbot, was the next item on the programme, and his florishes were provocative of considerable hilarity. As the "Schoolmaster Abroad," Mr. Dave Carson cut a capital figure. His jokes were good and racy, and in this character he made several local hits which told well. He then proceeded to sing the "The bluetail fly," imitating the buzzing of the insect to the life, following it up and catching it, apparently, in his cap. When he concluded he was vehemently *encored*, but begged the audience to excuse him, as the labour of imitating the fly was very exhausting. Mrs. Carson then sang the ballad, "The Lover and the Bird," very tastefully, and was warmly applauded. Mr. Carson's appearence as the Bengalee Baboo was the signal for applause. He gave the experience of this character in London in his happiest vein and in the most natural manner. This Baboo impersonation is the best, most original, and lifelike Mr. Carson has ever attempted, and wherever given cannot fail to secure him the applause it deserves. Thursday's performance closed with a very amusing operatic burlesque, entitled. "The Bandit's Bride." The dancing of Dave Carson in a gigantic pair of ancient shoes was capital, and excited great mirth among the audience. The entertainment was almost entirely new, and was sufficiently varied. It will be repeated to-night, when we trust there will be a larger audience.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th September.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chinese constable No. 150 charged a coolie, named Leung Ching Ham, with being a suspicious character.

The constable said—he saw the prisoner near the Oriental Bank Wharf with a bundle in his hand, and he called to him to stop. He refused to do so, and went on to Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co's wharf. He call again and the prisoner was stopped by a coolie for him. The prisoner then threw the bundle into the sea and it sunk.

The prisoner, who denied the charge, was ordered to find security in $10 for one month.

CHARGE OF STEALING CLOTHES.

Fung Achu, master of the Tung Mo shop in Taipingshan, charged a clansman named Fung Lew Yeep with stealing from him eleven pieces of clothing. He said he went on the 26th, to his native place, and left the prisoner who at the time was out of employment, in the shop. On his return he found the prisoner had gone as watchman to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., and his box had been broken and the clothing taken out. He suspected the prisoner, as he refused to show his shopmen the contents of his own box on taking it away.

A small boy named Chong Ayow said the box was in the cockloft. The prisoner slept there by day, and two others slept there by night. The box was not discovered to be broken until the master returned.

After further evidence the prisoner was discharged.

STEALING CAKES.

Fun Kum Sing, a coolie, was charged by a shop-boy in the Sun Kee cook shop with stealing a basket of cakes.

Chan Kit Chong said the prisoner snatched the cakes from a stool at the door.

The prisoner said he was only playing with the boy.

Sentenced to one week's hard labour.

FIGHTING.

Wong Ashing and another, charged with fighting near Mullah-street, were sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

A COW IN THE GARDEN.

Kew Awong, a government gardener, on the 8th instant found a man leading a cow through the Public Garden. He went after him, but he ran away. The cow was taken to the pound and Chan Atai, a butcher, came and claimed it, and was ordered to pay pound expenses 50 cents.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tong Abam, a chair coolie, was charged with the unlawful possession of a silver watch and a gold chain, the property of P.C. 77. The prisoner was remanded until Monday, that his case may come on with that of the prisoner who afterwards got possession of the watch.

NON-REGISTRATION OF A BIRTH.

The remanded case, in which Lum Yun Shing was charged by Inspector Whitehead with neglecting to register the birth of his child four months back, came on again.

It appears from the evidence that the prisoner is the son of a brothel-keeper. His wife four months back bore him a child, and soon after died suddenly. The inhuman father discarded the child, and handed it over to the tender mercies of his grandmother with instructions to give it to one of the baby farmers who alleged she handed it in to the Roman Catholic Convent. A child was taken into the convent on the day in question, but it is not known whether that was the same or not. The one taken in there died, and was buried.

The prisoner said he went to look after his child, but people at the convent refused to allow him to see it or listen to his statement.

Inspector Whitehead, in answer to Mr. Russell, said children were taken in without any enquiry whatever; they were taken as foundlings. If any person came and claimed the children as being the father or the mother they would be called on for the maintenance of the child if they wished it given up.

The prisoner was told he had acted very unhumanly. The Chinese as a rule were proud of their offspring, but he was not one of them. There was more than the non-registration of the birth of his child in the case. There was inhumanity. He was then fined $25.

MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURT.

10th September.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

OBSTRUCTION.

P.C. Bond No. 4 charged the masters of boats Nos. 3,757 and 3,886 with causing an obstruction to the German steamship *China* on the 9th instant. The prisoners were fined $1 each. The master of boat 1,365, charged by the same constable with obstructing the steamship *Pardo*, was also fined $1.

A STRANGE DECEPTION.

Six or seven days ago the *likin* officials at a place about thirty *li* distant from Shanghai took especial notice of a cargo-boat which came from the silk districts with, apparently, a load of firewood. When this innocent cargo was all discharged, some particularly sharp officers of the barrier observed that the bottom of the cargo-boat was of extraordinary thickness. It was looked at and measured within and without, and the suspicion that some mode of evading taxes was being attempted grew stronger. The *likin* people attempted to raise the boards to see if there were anything below; but could not do so. An axe was therefore procured, and the wood-work split open, and when a hole was made, the murder was out—the boat had a false bottom, and between that and the true one was stowed away a large quantity of silk piece-goods. The seizure and the boatman were forwarded to the Tao-t'ai, who examined the smuggler, and was informed that the silk was given him on consignment to certain Shanghai buyers. Their names he professed not to know, saying that he was to receive a paper in Shanghai giving him directions as to which houses were to receive the goods. The Tao-t'ai promptly sent and summoned the whole number of silk piece-goods merchants resident in the city, and enquired of each whether he or his hong was concerned in the venture. One and all denied their complicity, when the boatman was again appealed to; and after some hesitation he said that he alone was to blame; he had received the money necessary to pay the *likin*, but had kept it for his own purposes, and had devised the false bottom of his cargo-boat with a view of avoiding payment for his own benefit; the silk piece-goods men not being in any way concerned in the attempt at smuggling. The boatman was sent to be detained at the Che-hsien's yamén, and the merchants were released upon finding security; the police of the yamén being set to make enquiries and find out, if possible for what hongs the cargo was really intended. It is strongly suspected that the statement of the boatman is a mock confession, and that he is in hopes of hereafter profiting largely by presents from his consignees if he succeeds in screening their complicity in the affair. It is possible that the enquiries being made by the yamén detectives may bring to light the facts of the case; but, in the case they do not, there is every probability of the boatman being eventually forced to confess by means of the cruel bamboo, not only by mandarins under such circumstances. Another solution is also just possible; and that is that the silk piece-goods men may find some means—what means our readers may guess—of coming to a quiet understanding with the authorities and hushing up the whole matter.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following is an analysis of the report which Vicomte de Lesseps will present to the general meeting of the Suez Canal Bondholders. It will be remembered that M. Aimé de Lesseps's recent negotiations at Constantinople repecting the Canal dues were suddenly broken off, and various statements as to the cause have lately appeared in the English and foreign press. These assertions are more or less incorrect, but the fact that certain representatives of foreign countries have been openly accused of interfering with M. de Lesseps' negotiations with the Porte renders the present report peculiarly interesting. The document is divided into four parts. The first, or financial statement, is to the effect that in 1874 the real expenditure was f.17,500,000, and the receipts f.26,300,000. Interest will therefore be assured to the shareholders, and the undertaking has commenced to pay. The second part treats of the way in which the Canal and the ports are maintained. The Canal is kept in a good navigable state, but no improvement or novelties will be introduced into the system. All works of this nature which had begun were at once suspended on April 29th, 1874, "the day on which 10,000 armed men came to force on M. de Lesseps the new arbitrary tariff prepared at Constantinople by the representative of the British Government—a tariff, moreover, which violates the contract of concession." The company, however, keeps the entrance to Port Said clear by means of the continual use of a powerful dredge, and the workshops provide everything which may from time to time be necessary.

The part of the report referring to the working of the Canal shows the increasing development of traffic. The ships which pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and *vice versa* are every day of larger size. The official tonnage at present in use is incorrect, and the consequence is, says M. de Lesseps, that no control is possible, and most ships are freighted to "double their registered tonnage." This system of false tonnage was, remarks M. de Lesseps, imposed upon the company by force. He says:—"The overloading of ships has become scandalous, and is not only a great source of loss to the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, but, what is worse, is the inevitable cause of numerous shipwrecks. Official tonnage must one day necessarily express the real capacity of the ship. On that day ship-owners may easily be prevented from freighting their vessels with cargoes superior to their registered tonnage, and many human lives will be saved."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 10th September, 1875.

A steady business continues to be done in New Patna at from $593½ to $597½; and the stock of this drug is computed at 1,000 chests. New Benares is quoted at $575 to $577½, with a stock of 375 chests. In Malwa all business is suspended, pending the receipts of the supply by the incoming English mail steamer. The stock of this drug is computed at 450 chests, consisting chiefly of inferior drug.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P. & O. str. *Surat*, for London, &c.:—

For England 904 bales Raw Silk, 17 cases Silk Piece Goods, 14,602 boxes Tea, 5,185 half-chests Tea, 722 chests Tea, 5 pkgs. Tea. For Continent 971 bales Raw Silk, 36 bales Waste Silk. For New York 5 bales Raw Silk, 4,060 boxes Tea, and 490 half-chests Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/1½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....72
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—26 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$495 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$137 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$167 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—23 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 61 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

White Hemp, 30 bags, at $4.20, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $9.50, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $6.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $81.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $34.00, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $10.30, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 100 bags, at $2.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 300 bags, at $2.85, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

White Sugar, 300 bags, at $4.85, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

Fishmaw, 4 packages, at $19 50, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Black Hemp, 200 bags, at Tls. 19.6.0, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Shark's Fins, 4 packages, at $23.00, by Kwai-mow to travelling trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

CHINESE v. INDIAN LABOUR.

The question of a supply of Asiatic labour to develop the resources of the territory about the Gulf of Carpentoria is now exciting some attention and discussion in South Australia. The matter was recently debated in the South Australian House of Assembly. The opinion seems unanimously to be that such labour is needed at once, as it is in contemplation by the Government of South Australia to establish plantations in the Northern Territory, the only question being as to the best and most desirable source from which to procure it. A strong prejudice is evidently felt against the Chinese in Australia. Their low tone of morality, the fact that they are unaccompanied by women, and their roving, speculative disposition, are all put in the scales against them. The Australians resent the Chinese invasion of their goldfields, because the latter only visit their shores to carry off some of their mineral wealth. They admit that they are a hardworking and industrious people, but still regard them, from their habits and mode of life, as most undesirable associates for Europeans. In addition to this they are not British subjects, and without allowing a representative of the Chinese Government to be stationed at Port Darwin it would, it is thought, be most unwise and impolitic to place them under the restrictions of the indenture system. Now it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of force in the arguments of the Australians; but there is something to be said on the other side. Indian coolies have, it seems, been tried, with great success, in Mauritius, and as they are usually British subjects, and must by law be accompanied from India by a certain percentage of women, they are regarded by the Australians as having better qualifications for making prosperous and permanent settlers than the Chinese. The Indian coolies are likewise reputed to be quiet and docile, and seldom guilty of offences against the law. But there can be no doubt that the Chinese possess much greater physical capacity for labour, and though they are admittedly loose in their notions of morality they are not noted as law-breakers. But what chiefly, no doubt, prompts the South Australians to look to India for their labour supply is the fact that the emigrants, or a good portion of them, would bring their wives with them, and so not only form permanent colonists, but yearly increase in numbers.

All emigration, to be of any real advantage to a new country must indeed be on this basis, and Chinese immigration will never be half as valuable as it should be until the Chinese Government repeal the laws against emigration and give it instead warm support. The country is densely peopled, and in many parts the struggle for a subsistence is terribly keen. The slightest failure in the crops presses severely upon the poorer classes, and in China the poor comprehend the great mass of the population. It is the part of a wise and enlightened Government to encourage a moderate emigration of its surplus population, knowing that such a movement is good both for the emigrants and for their country. It relieves the home labour market from an excessive supply, and it creates a new market for home produce in the country to which they proceed. Thus in California there has sprung up a demand for Chinese goods from the Chinese Colony there, and a similar one has, for the time, set in from Cooktown. The advantages of emigration are therefore undoubtedly two-fold, and though he takes the step in his own interest, every emigrant who bids farewell to his native shores really leaves his country for his country's good. The welfare and prosperity of Great Britain has been immensely promoted by emigration. She has rightly been termed a mother of nations. Thousands have left her shores annually, and thousands more will continue to leave. There is more room in the great lands of America and Australia. Labour is a drug in the English market; it is highly prized in those thinly peopled countries. The Chinese Government will consult the best interests of the country by helping forward emigration. Emigration is seldom really voluntary; necessity, not choice, is almost the invariable cause for it. How great the necessity for it there is in China is demonstrated by the extensive manner in which it has for some years been going forward to the Straits Settlements, California, Australia, and elsewhere, in the face of the edict which forbids it. The Chinese naturally have a strong bent towards improving their material condition, and rather than go short of rice in the Middle Kingdom, they would prefer to leave it, and go where there is abundance to be obtained for labour. Dense as is the population of China, it is still growing, and likely to grow, and hence the necessity for outlets for the great surplusage. The development of her mineral resources and the formation of railroads would of course give employment to vast numbers who now have little to do and get the barest pittance for their work. But allowing for these two important improvements in China, which are not likely, it is to be feared, to be carried out for many years, there must still be a large number to whom emigration to a foreign country will always prove a desirable thing. The action of the South Australians in giving Indian coolies the preference, chiefly on the ground of their being accompanied by their wives, may perhaps help to open Chinese eyes, and make them understand that they are not welcome in European Colonies unless they go there to settle down.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met on the 7th inst. There were present:—

H. E. the ADMINISTRATOR.
Hon. Sir J. SMALE, Chief Justice.
Hon. C. C. SMITH, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. J. BRAMSTON, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. MAY, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYBIE.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

THE MINUTES.

The CLERK OF COUNCIL (Mr. Wodehouse) read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed and signed.

THE RATING ORDINANCE, 1875.

The Council resumed consideration of the ordinance relating to the Assessment and Collection of Rates in the Colony. Several minor alterations were submitted to meet the recommendations made at last meeting.

The ordinance was subsequently passed, and numbered 12 of 1875.

RECOVERY OF CROWN DEBTS.

The ordinance providing for the more speedy recovery of Crown Debts was passed without discussion, and numbered 13 of 1875.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

The ADMINISTRATOR moved the second reading of an ordinance to amend "The Companies Ordinance, 1865."

The Council went into committee on the bill.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the ordinance was opposed to many of the principles of equity.

Mr. KESWICK asked how the ordinance came to be introduced.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said it was introduced because a local company wished to reduce the amount of their shares.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked what company that was.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he forgot at the moment.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said power to reduce the amount of shares might be productive of great evil. Speaking as a lawyer, and as one who had paid great attention to companies, he said that many of the evils connected with companies in England were due to the low price of the shares.

Mr. RYBIE said he approved of the Chief Justice's remarks. Companies, the shares of which were numerous and of small value, were undoubtedly an evil.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said the ordinance was substantially a copy of an Imperial one, and he held that it was generally a safe course for the Council to follow Imperial legislation.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that what was suitable for England might not be adapted for this Colony.

Mr. KESWICK said the further consideration of the ordinance might be adjourned.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said there was no desire to hurry the matter through.

The CHIEF JUSTICE objected to any alteration of the liability in joint stock companies, especially as the Colony was not in the most flourishing state.

The ADMINISTRATOR said he thought that was all the more reason why the ordinance should be passed.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the directors of a company usually held proxies to the extent of three-fourths of the shares, so that periodically they governed the company. The proposition in the ordinance as to three-fourths of the shareholders would therefore be but placing greater power in the hands of the directors.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said that $5,000 shares might be very well in the early days of the Colony, but now that money was not so plentiful they might be reduced with advantage.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL pointed out the steps necessary to be taken before the amount of the shares could be reduced, and said he considered them ample protection.

Mr. KESWICK again suggested that the further consideration of the ordinance be adjourned.

Adjourned *sine die* accordingly.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The consideration of the ordinance to provide a General Register of Marriages celebrated in Hongkong was then proceeded with.

Several minor alterations were made, and the ordinance was passed and numbered 14 of 1875.

THE LIGHTHOUSES.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY asked the Council to pass an additional vote in respect of the new lighthouses. The original estimate for building them was $40,000, which caused a good deal of criticism in the Finance Committee at the time. The total sum required was $40,638. The sum now asked for was $1,250 which made up the total of $40,638. This was only $638 over the original estimate. The Surveyor General had explained this excess by the fact that certain items had to be found here, which he calculated would have been supplied by the London manufacturers. The Acting Colonial Secretary complimented Mr. Price, not only on the way the work had been carried out, but also for the care with which he had looked into the accounts.

Some of the other members remarked that it was a very close estimate.

The sum was allowed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die.*

LAUNCH OF AN IRONCLAD AT THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

On the afternoon of the 1st inst. there was to have been launched, from the iron ship-building yard of the Kiangnan Arsenal, the first ironclad vessel built by the Chinese Government; but there was a slight hitch in the arrangements, and the vessel stopped in her descent before reaching the water. A steamer was obtained, and tried to tow her off, but as the tide had already fallen 18 inches the attempt was ineffectual. It was, however, confidently expected she would be got afloat at high water, none the worse for the delay.

Although insignificant when compared with our present enormous ironclads in Europe, this vessel is still calculated to render very effective service in carrying out the purposes for which she was built. She is a twin-screw vessel, built somewhat after the idea of the "monitors." The Chinese, in carrying out such a serious undertaking as the proposed construction of a fleet of ironclads, have done wisely in beginning with one of small size. The wisdom of this plan no doubt appears to them to consist only in the fact that they are endeavouring to master the difficulties, gradually, and step by step. But, viewing the matter in the light of the naval science of the past year or two, they have done wisely, because ironclads are evidently doomed to succumb to the recent improvements in guns and torpedoes. The contest that has for several years been going on between guns *versus* armour, is apparently to be decided in favour of the former. With eighty-one ton guns, such as are present being made, it is said that our enormous ironclads could be pierced through and through without difficulty; and it is supposed they will, before many years, come to be regarded as relics of a past age. Should this supposition prove to be true, China, through not having kept pace with the times by investing heavily in large ironclads, will have avoided the almost useless expenditure of vast sums of money. It stands to reason that, if a shot can go right through an armour-clad ship, the armour had better be dispensed with, because the *débris* it occasions are more to be dreaded by sailors than the shot itself. European nations cannot afford to lie by and wait for this compensation. China need be in no such hurry, and had better train men capable of fighting her men-of-war before she is in a hurry to build a fleet.

We have taken some pains to inquire into the history of this first attempt on the part of the Chinese Government. It affords an apt illustration of the way in which the Chinese act in matters which she do not clearly understand. It appears that the authorities of the Arsenal foresaw that it would be a considerable time before the new iron ship-building yard could be laid out and got ready for the construction of iron ships of any considerable size. They had, moreover, already engaged the services of an English naval architect, and had on hand plenty of iron material, as well as a spare Krupp's gun, which was not required elsewhere. It was, therefore, determined that, during the erection of workshops and plant, a small iron gunboat should be constructed, of a size not exceeding the limited capabilities of the mechanical appliances already in operation at the Arsenal. The specified use was to lie at the mouth of the Whangpoo, or, more properly speaking, at the entrance to the river at Woosung, occasionally to cruise on the Yangtsze, so as to be able to assist in the defence of the coast and river in case of invasion. It was further decided that the gun, which was to be placed in the bow, should have apparatus for raising and lowering it on the Moncrieff principle, thus obviating the necessity of exposure during the time of loading.

After the designing of the vessel was completed and the frames were drawn on the boards ready for commencing operations, orders were given to place the gun in a fixed battery on Captain Symmington's plan. Subsequently, having received information that the Germans were building small ironclads for the defence of the Rhine, orders were given that this one should be similarly armoured. This necessitated considerable alterations both as regards length and draught of water, in order to enable her to carry the additional weight of the armour and teak backing. After the work had proceeded so far as to render further alterations all but impossible, certain of the authorities in some way or other were led to fear that, if the gun were brought over to fire from either side, the vessel would heel over and be sure to capsize. No amount of reasoning would convince them that, when the centre of gravity is moved out of the centre of a ship, she does not necessarily turn bottom upwards. The professional naval architect could of course be no match for a Chinese scholar, and hence had to give way. Much to his disgust and to the impairing of the utility of the vessel, he had to carry out his orders. The gun had to be placed permanently in the middle of the bow, and will have to be lowered into the hold and raised by means of screws on the principle adopted in H.B.M. gunboat *Staunch*. The portholes designed for the sides of the battery have not, therefore, been required, and only one porthole exists for firing forwards. This would prove a drawback when retreating from an enemy, because the gun could not then be used. The twin-screws, however, if made to act in opposite directions, would cause her to turn round to deliver her fire in a very short space of time.

But the transformations this little craft has undergone do not end here. His Excellency Li Hung-chang, hearing of the building of the vessel, conceived the idea that she would be more serviceable at Taku than at Shanghai. He therefore ordered that she should be sent to the former place when finished. This change of purpose necessitated many more alterations, to adapt her for a voyage at sea; and a further draught of water was rendered imperative. Notwithstanding these additions to her draught, she will have a mean free-board when ready for use of 45 per cent. in excess of what is required by the Liverpool underwriters for iron vessels of her depth of hold, and nine inches more than that of the Norwegian iron-clad *Mjolner*, which has a mean draught of 11 feet 4 inches, with a beam of 45 feet 6 inches.

Before the winter has set in, this little vessel will have to proceed to her destination, and go up to Tientsin to wait till the river opens next spring. She would be able to prevent the embarkation of troops on the coast in launches, and prevent vessels of the *Elk* and *Mosquito* class from entering the river. Her 6¾ inch Krupp's gun, if properly handled, would render her a dangerous opponent for ordinary ships to encounter, since she could approach near enough to pierce a composite vessel, and yet be in no danger herself. Her powerful ram bow might be used with great effect during an engagement on any unarmoured vessel, or on any armoured vessel whose armour did not extend to a greater distance than 5½ feet below the water line. The idea of making a ram bow was not at first intended, but as it was necessary, according to the first arrangement, to extend the bow considerably in advance to afford buoyancy for the gun on the Moncrieff principle, it appeared best to utilize this projecting bow by arming it with a ram. The sides of the battery are pierced with holes for musketry. In spite of the various difficulties which Mr. Rennie, the naval architect, has had to contend with, the vessel is thus far a decided success, and will be able to do what is required of her in a satisfactory manner. The iron ship-yard being now laid out, and most of the machinery erected, a much larger vessel will be built next time. We are informed that Mr. Rennie has already prepared the design, and will, no doubt, soon commence his task under circumstances which we hope will give him much greater scope for his professional talents.

A brief summary of the dimensions must close our account of the "No. 1 Ironclad," as we suppose she will be called.

Length on load line 104 feet. Breadth, extreme, 20 feet 4 inches. Depth, moulded 8 feet 6 inches. Tonnage, builder's measurement, 195 tons. Draught of water when completed, 6 feet 6 inches forward and 7 feet aft, in salt water. She will be propelled by two pairs of inverted compound engines, 22

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF FOREIGNERS IN YOKOHAMA.

Why is there no horse-pond here that summary execution-ground of the casual scoundrel? One of the local papers reports that two persons, on Wednesday evening the 18th ult., met a gentleman accompanying a lady in a jinrikisha. One of the two said to the other, "I guess I'll kiss her," and, the wager being accepted, made an attempt to do so. The husband hit the ruffian over the head with his cane, a course which his companion so far resented as to attack the avenger, giving him two black eyes. When natural justice is offended in this manner, the horse-pond is not true corrective, and it is a thousand pities we have not the institution; or could not tar and feathers be kept at hand for the punishment of this kind of thing?

We are glad to bear on unquestionable authority that these two persons were evidently not coming from the Promenade Concert with which the incident has erroneously been identified, and it is to be hoped that the prejudicial effect on the concerts which might have been produced by any such association will be removed by this statement. But the Japanese set us an example even in those matters we might do well to follow. At the show of fireworks on the Sumida gawa the other night there was as perfect an exhibition of order, good behaviour, good temper, sobriety, and urbanity, as could distinguish the most polite people in the world. It is at the open ports alone in this Empire that full-blown blackguardism is to be witnessed. These things make one despair, damp half the desire to extend the relations between ourselves and the Japanese, take from us weapons we would gladly use for this purpose, and inflict on our pride as representatives of another civilization cruel wounds which incidents of this kind keep perpetually open.—*Japan Mail.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the newspapers will no longer be compelled to send a copy of their issues to the Tokio Fu.

On the 28th ultimo, Narushima Rihioku, Chief Editor of the *Choya Shinbun*, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five days for having violated the 12th article of the Press Laws.

Oka Yoshitaka, the Assistant Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, has been sentenced to be fined yen 10 and imprisoned for a month, for having violated the 14th article of the Newspaper Regulations.

The Editor of the *Akebono Shinbun* has been fined ten *yen* and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. But in consideration of the fact that he is now undergoing a punishment for a former offence, the more recent sentence has been remitted.

The *Choya Shinbun* declaims loudly on the Press Laws and says there will be a disturbance between the Government and people, unless the regulations are abolished. It hopes, therefore, that the Government will soon allow the press the privilege of free discussion.

The number of books and miscellaneous works, which have been presented to the *Naimusho* with a petition to that officer to permit their publication, have amounted to about five hundred since the promulgation of the new press regulations. But no such permission has yet been granted, to the great loss of the publishers and booksellers of the various *fu* and *ken*.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*

The native newspapers are using sarcasm most freely, and of the most transparent kind, in their comments on the Press Laws. They make it appear that these laws have been drawn up by a committee commosed of Solomon, Haroun Al-raschid, and Wilberforce, with John Howard as Secretary. Even in the use of this harmless weapon, they may go too far. The Press Laws if carried out to the letter can make even "chaff" an indictable matter—perhaps because it is inflammable.

We translate from the *Hochi Shimbun* a paragraph which teems with gratitude to ourselves and those of our contemporaries who have endeavoured to defend the native press of Japan against oppression. The writer says:—"Every day we read the foreign newspapers of Yokohama, and are compelled to throw them away with great lamentation because we see their vulgar and insulting language against the newspaper regulations of Japan. It seems to us that all the foreign writers are pleased to revile them loudly and publicly. Being obedient to the press regulations we cannot translate, and though we are exasperated we are obliged to be as patient as if we did not see the foreign newspapers."—*Japan Gazette.*

KAMAISHI.

Kamaishi—the pot-stone, or stone pot, it matters little which, is situated on the north east coast of "Great Japan," between Yamada and Sendai. It is approached by means of a land-locked bay of surpassing beauty. Still and shining as a burnished mirror are the waters of this inlet, and on its placid bosom may be seen reflected the many folinged vegetation which surrounds it to its edge. Great is said to be its depth, and it is much belauded as a harbour. But, alas! that the peach should so often contain a worm beneath its blooming surface, and the fragrant rose conceal a wasp. At the entrance to this calm and quiet haven lie two sunken rocks, so near the surface that no ship may safely pass above them, and yet deep enough to give no token of their presence. But this "pot of stone," from whence the designation? It hath been hazarded that this culinary title, by a subtle inferentiation may have reference to the *ironstone* of which the neighbouring hills show many evidences of being composed—and which quarried at Ohashi some twelve miles distant,—but this theory—if the name's of local origin—and having due regard to the limited intelligences of the inhabitants, who may in such case be responsible for their nomenclature,—does not recommend itself. A more likely solution of the difficulty may perhaps be found, however, in the fancied resemblance of the contour of the hills,—which is said to strike the traveller approaching from the seaward—to an iron boiler, such as is used for cooking rice, although the individual must indeed be blind to beauty, if his eye finds nothing else to occupy it, as he makes out the land, but the institution of so homely a comparison. For surely no lovelier spot was ever seen. In front and at the head of the bay, a semi-circle of sandy beach where the valley ends. To the right, the village nestling underneath the mountains, its outlines softened out by the wealth of greenery behind it, whilst, to the left, the tree clad hills have dipped their feet into the sea, and incurving as they stand knee to knee have formed a natural barrier between the waters of the bay and the winds and waves of the tumultuous sea beyond. On either side the valley and behind, tower hills and mountains of the most fantastic shapes, dipping in between one another, and elbowing their way here and there, in so bewildering a confusion that the wonder is where they can find standing room, peeping over one another's crests, and climbing one above the other until they have built a wall between us and the outside world some three thousand feet above the level of the sea. Nature in her wildest mood is seen at Kamaishi, aye, and in her most bountiful. For from base to apex these hills are clothed with verdure. Trees of every kind which these northern latitudes produce from the tall and tapering cryptomeria, straight as an arrow, and fit to be the "mast of some great Admiral," and the gnarled and rugged *maiex* tree, broken and lightning-blasted, to the sprending acacia and the oaken scrub—find footing on the crags and slopes. Beneath these leafy shades the coo of the wood pigeon, and the brassy note of the pheasant may be heard at all times, and in the winter, when the mountain tops are clad with snow, deer and wild pigs are found in great abundance. Here are dreamy and romantic valleys, thicket-tangled and musical with the sound of rippling waters (which on the flat are broadened into deep and silent pools where the dragonfly loves to dip and circle, underneath the willows). To such as spend their lives in dusty cities, amidst the hum of men, and who, wearied out in mind or body require repose, no better spot than Kamaishi to wile away their holiday in could be found.

An antiquated Shinto temple enshrouded in the gloom of centuries, a dot amongst the giant pines, who toss their hoary heads above it, marks out where upwards of a thousand years ago the hamlet of Kamaishi stood.

Yatsu Kumo no Sinsiya is this Miya called, and it was founded by a priest named Gensin, whose hereditary duty it was to attend upon the Kami. Susano no Mikoto (the god of the earth) in whose honour this faithful priest had built the temple, well pleased at his devotion showered blessings on him, so that his family throve and prospered till ten centuries and a half ago the town of Kamaishi commenced to shape itself around the mountain spur on which the Miya stands. Since then, however, the mountain torrents in their yearly visit to the sea have carried with them in their headlong course, stones and soil, and depositing them layer by layer have gradually built the land out crescent-wise into the bay, for it may be some two miles or so. The villagers, who live by fishing, following of necessity until they found a sure location in the crescent's northern horn, six centuries after. Here, sheltered from the blasts of winter, the little village has existed ever since, extending itself gradually from the mountain slope to seaward as the growing land affords it foothold, and the uprights of its ricketty wooden landing stages cease to be washed by the waves. At this time of writing it is said to contain 3,995 inhabitants, who dwell in 792 houses, and say their prayers at Miya and two Buddhist temples, and who, maintain a schoolmaster to instruct their youth. This learned man unfolds the scroll of knowledge to 135 students. So much for Gensin's family. It is worthy of record that until two years ago a lineal descendant of this pious priest has had the care of the ancient Miya bequeathed to him in unbroken succession from the early founder, until by order of the Government he abandoned the monopoly and turned agriculturist.

It is difficult to conceive any village more picturesquely situated than is Kamaishi. Nestling at foot of hills which tower above and around it, every lane and alley looking landward terminates in a green vista. In its very centre, upon a mountain spur emerging from primeval forest, stands the Mayor's house, suspended as it were in mid air, a weird and lonely spot, which the mystic beings who are said to haunt the mountains of Japan might well have chosen for their home. What wonder if the big-eyed melancholy children, who dwell there are wont to tell the stranger tales of voices heard at midnight, and strange unearthly shapes seen when the moon is at the full.

The houses in the village (at least such as are of ancient date) are solid and well constructed. Built originally of ponderous timbers, smoke stained and blackened by age, they are in rude contrast to the more slender erections of modern times. Each and all of them, however, which are not thatched,—and these latter are very few—have one remarkable feature in common. Their roofs are covered with smooth water-worn stones so closely laid together that they might well be a portion of the river's bed from which they came. Now why is this? Because high winds prevail? Not a bit of it, but because these people living in an iron district have no nails to fasten on their shingles with. Aye! with the ironstone lying in the ground beneath their feet and projecting from the hills above their heads, they are content with such a clumsy makeshift.

Such is this hamlet, picturesque in its general appearance and so romantically situated. Alas! that its squalor must be confessed to. An atmosphere of fish pervades the place, and settles upon everything. Fish upon the wooden jetties, fish upon the roads and by-paths, fish within in the houses. Fish in the air. Everywhere fish. The sole business of the inhabitants, from the little brown-skinned infant who dangles his flimsy rod from the end of a rotting boat, to yonder toothless pantaloon engaged in washing hooks at the spring—is fishing. This curious people grow no crops, but depend for rice upon transmontane Tono. Their staple food is Mambo-same, a hideous monster of the shark variety, whose head and tail are never brought to shore, whether in consequence of a superstition, or because they are too horrible to look at, is not rightly known. The flesh of this disgusting vertebrate is white, a sickly yellow-white, and soft and flaky looking like recent mutton-suet, and abounds in oil. When the fishing boats come in, the fish are thrown in quivering masses upon the wooden piers, befouling everything they touch, and the whole available population troops down to tear them into long and slimy strips, squatting the while upon their heels, and resembling a flock of greedy, noisy vultures devouring a dead bullock. Beyond each of these groups a snarling circle of dogs awaits the offal. These strips of shark are cured for export in a variety of ways, of which a favorite process would seem to be by simply drying in the sun. Laid upon mats, or hung on lines and bamboo poles, they shrivel up, and bake, and blister, and turn brown, becoming in course of time unspeakably revolting looking, and when fit for the market are packed in bales, and sent beyond the mountains on packhorses. If to this it be added that the refuse of sardines, from which the oil has been expressed, is spread about the streets to dry when the weather is fine, it will not be difficult to fancy that the atmosphere of Kamaishi is of an "ancient and fishlike" quality. Whatever of other fish is landed in these "takes"—and there is sometimes a variety—is hawked about for sale, slung upon a bamboo pole, carried upon the shoulders of two women, mothers generally, with each a youthful Kamaishian tied upon her back, and not unfrequently a second cherub in her arms.

The inhabitants of Kamaishi are an interesting people, as must ever be the case with such as are isolated for many centuries from the rest of the world, have formed a distinct community, and are dependent solely on themselves for whatever of habits and customs they may possess. In person they are tall and singularly well-formed. Their features are good, and with so much of the Hebrew type about them that for aught one knows to the contrary a seedling from the tree of Abraham may have been wafted hither, and, finding favorable soil, have taken root and multiplied. Their skins are white, and the youth of both sexes might be considered "fair to look upon" until they reach their second decade, when their faces change. Want, bad diet, and lack of the humanities then tell their tale in coarsened features, and brutalized expression. They are a sturdy people, rough and rugged in their speech and manners as their native mountains, and with intellects as fog-enclouded as their mist covered summits. Too lazy to work, beyond such little labour as is required to haul aboard the fish which a bountiful ocean yields into their hands, they sneer at proferred money if its acceptance requires a trifling effort to be made upon their part. No, no, they've caught their fish and done their work. They have enough to eat until to-morrow, and so they laugh and shrug their brawny shoulders and refill their tiny pipes, or turn upon their other sides and court the doze which has been interrupted for the moment.—*Japan Mail.*

HONGKONG.

The steamship Greeler, which arrived on the 29th ult., is the second of the new steamers of the Ocean Line, and is a sister ship to the *Stentor*, which arrived recently.

We are pleased to state that Mr. C. D. Bottomley, who on the 31st ult. retired from the firm of Messrs. Bottomley and Hughes, has been presented with a testimonial by a number of his friends. Mr. Bottomley has been long and favourably known in the Colony, and both in his business and private relations is held in universal respect. He is now about to accept a position in the firm of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co., and he enters upon it with the best wishes of his numerous acquaintances.

A meeting of the members of the Legislative Council was held on the 7th instant. The Ordinance relating to the Assessment and Collection of Rates in the Colony was passed and numbered 12 of 1875. The Ordinance providing for the more speedy recovery of Crown Debts was passed without discussion. The Administrator moved the second reading of an ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1865. The Council went into committee on the bill, and after considerable discussion its further consideration was adjourned. The New Marriage Ordinance was passed and numbered 14 of 1875. Some other business was transacted, and the Council then adjourned *sine die*.

Captain A. Till, of the British brig *Pelham*, which arrived here on the 4th inst., died on the 11th June of delirium tremens after leaving Newcastle, N.S.W. For some days he had been raving and had threatened he would destroy the ship, and to attain that object threatened to kill the mate, Mr. G. Binson, first. Watch was kept over him, and at last his ravings became so great that he had to be confined to the cabin. The boatswain was placed below to look after him, and on one occasion on entering the cabin was struck across the left ear by the captain. He was armed with a hammer and was bending down beside the door awaiting, as he said, the mate. He was then secured, and died soon afterwards, and the vessel was brought on to Hongkong by the mate.

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. smoke was seen to issue from the hatches of the Spanish steamer *Panay*, lying in the harbour. It was soon discovered that a portion of the cargo consisting of rice, packed on the starboard side in mat bags against the iron bulkhead which divided the engine-room from the hold, was on fire. A message was at once sent to the water police when the Government Fire Brigademen, Bragg and Kelly, with a party of Chinese, and an Inspector, went off with buckets. In less than an hour they extinguished the fire, before Mr. May, with his shore Fire Brigade, could get off. Considerable damage was done to the rice and flour in her hold, both by water and fire. The spoiled cargo was unshipped after the fire was subdued. The fire is said to have been caused by the engine-room bulkheads being overheated. The Spanish Consul returned thanks on his own and the owner's behalf to all those who rendered timely assistance.

Two European Chinese Custom-house officers presented the colony on the 1st instant with an exciting scene. It appears that a case—which the public will remember coming before the police court—wherein a man was charged with the unlawful possession of lead used for the purpose of sinking smuggled opium in the Canton River, arrested the attention of the Customs' authorities through the columns of the newspapers, and they at once despatched two European Custom House officers to Hongkong to watch the Canton boats as they left, and discover who were the smugglers. On the morning of the 1st inst. they were lying off in a sampan outside the *Ichang*, and when the *Kiashan's* whistle blew they pulled alongside of her. Immediately they showed their faces the Chinese on board were struck with consternation, and, thinking that the officers had as much power here as in Canton waters, at once threw their opium overboard. Seeing this, the Custom House officers refrained from boarding, and assisted to pick up the opium. Small packages and boxes were seen floating about in all directions. One box buoyed contained a considerable amount of opium, and in hauling it up the rope gave way. Fifty-nine balls, however, were recovered, and the opium was taken to the Police Station. It is said the value of the opium recovered is $2,000. Those who sold the unprepared opium to the parties who were taking it up allege that it was not paid for, and have engaged Mr. Brereton to claim its return to the rightful owners. Mr. Brereton has made an application for that purpose, but the necessity for an investigation has caused the inquiry to be adjourned.

CANTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

An instance of the way they do it in China came to my knowledge the other day. I mean, of course, the mode by which Chinese officials grow rich, fat, and saucy. Lekin tax stations are instituted nominally for searching for smuggled goods; they are really engines of oppression. The following case will illustrate the truth of this assertion. Some few days ago a certain travelling trader bought a small case of matches with the intention of selling them in his native village. He paid duty at the proper customs on his merchandise and then took passage on board a passenger boat, to which he transferred it. When the boat was passing Fatae, a few miles from Canton, it was stopped by the petty officers of the lekin station in order that they might search it for smuggled goods. Of course, they spied the matches and eagerly pounced upon them as dutiable goods. The owner protested that he had paid duty on them; but this did not prevent the officers from weighing them again and discovering that the case was two catties over what had been paid duty on. Thereupon they charged the unlucky trader with intending to smuggle, and threatened to put him in irons. Ultimately, by working upon his terrors, they contrived to exact $10 from him, and then permitted him to resume his journey, probably with a resolution to recoup his loss on the earliest opportunity, at the expense of the revenue.

FOOCHOW.

The newly organised local Amateur Dramatic Corps, is, we understand, making great way. The community will, we are sure, unite with us in wishing every success to the efforts of the gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to serve as a provisional committee.

An alarm of the fire occurred at the Torpedo College on Friday evening last, 20th ultimo, but owing to the early stage at which it was discovered and the prompt measures taken to extinguish it, but little damage was done. The "extincteurs," with which the College is supplied, were found very serviceable, and the fire was confined to the cookhouse in which it originated.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Native Hospital and Dispensary was held on the evening, of the 20th ult., Mr. Sheppard in the chair. The financial statement for the year—showing a credit balance to 30th June last of $894.01 was submitted to the meeting, an unimportant discussion ensued, and a new committee was elected. After a formal vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

We understand that, as the result of persistent effort on the part of Mr. De Lano, U. S. Consul, extending over a period of several years, the Committee of Foreign Trade have at last issued a proclamation, to be posted up throughout the Province, stating clearly the toleration of Christianity under the treaties, and forbidding all attempts to compel native Christians to contribute to idolatrous ceremonies, or to restrict them in any of their rights or privileges on account of their profession of Christianity.

The Imperial Commissioner for Formosan affairs arrived from Tai-wan-fu on 24th ultimo in one of the Arsenal gunboats. His Excellency was received by the Chinese Fleet at the Pagoda Anchorage, in something like the foreign style on such occasions—*i.e.* there was a great amount of cannonading, a somewhat lavish display of dirty bunting, and manning of yards, &c. Our correspondent remarks, however, that the true ring of enthusiasm was conspicuous by its absence, and that there was an air of counterfeit about the entire business.

The telegraph seems to be making quiet progress toward Amoy. Occasional indications of opposition are easily managed by the Mandarins—now that they really wish to establish the line. Mandarin Fu, the Sub-Director of the Committee of Trade, is at present quartered in the Telegraph Building, as a guest, and has general charge over the construction of the work, so far as native authority is concerned. Several *employés* of the Great Northern Telegraph Company started over the route towards Amoy on the 25th ultimo, on business connected with the enterprise.

An International Racquet Match (Irish *versus* Scotch) was played on the afternoon of the 25th ult. From the well known skill of the players, it gave rise to considerable interest, and attracted a large number of spectators. The sides were Messrs. Reeves and Dunne (Irish), against Messrs. Saunderson and Walkinshaw (Scotch). Play commenced at 5.30, and the first game resulted in rather an easy victory for Messrs. Reeves and Dunne. The second game, to the surprise of the knowing ones, was won without any difficulty by the opposition; this gave considerable interest to the deciding game, which, after being for some time evenly contested, was won rather easily by Messrs. Reeves and Dunne. In the first two games the competitors did not quite play up to their usual form, the first half of the deciding game, however, gave rise to some excellent play, and although resulting in an easy win, at one time it looked as if it were anybody's game.

During some heavy thunder-showers on Wednesday the 18th ult., the sanitarium of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Sharp Peak was struck by lightning. The lightning entered the top of the front wall, near the southwest corner, descending through the bricks to the verandah blinds, one of which was scorched down its whole length and nearly torn from its hinges. From this blind the lightning seems to have descended in several forks to the earth, jagging the bricks in several places and burning two small holes in a zinc water pipe on the ground. Three of the missionaries were studying Chinese at a table not more than four or five feet distant from the corner that was struck, but no one was injured; one who was seated at the opposite end of the verandah saw what appeared to be a ball of fire as large as his doubtle apparently fall from the direction of the blinds on to the floor of the verandah and scatter sparks around freely. A very strong sulphurous odor accompanied the shock. A gentleman and a lady were knocked from their chairs to the floor by the violence of the shock; but, as we have stated, no person was injured. The damage to the building was trifling.

Her Majesty's ship *Egeria* arrived on the 31st ult. from Hongkong, bringing despatches for the *Hornet*.

It is rumoured that the British fleet on the China Station has received orders to assemble at Chefoo; but that one gunboat will remain at each Treaty Port.

We learn of a disturbance at Kwang Ton—about 30 miles from this place—between the villagers and the Great Northern Telegraph Company's people. The riot was, however, promptly suppressed by the native authorities, and no further interference with the line has taken place.

We learn, with deep regret, of the death at sea, near Suez, of Mr. A. M. Daly, for many years resident at this port. Mr. Daly left China in very bad health, but his friends were sanguine that change of air and scene would cause an improvement in his condition. The Red Sea passage, it is supposed, proved too be more than he could beat up against in his languid condition.

There is a strong probability that the rumoured visit to this Port of Signor and Signora Palmieri, and Signorina Pezzani will become an accomplished fact ere long. Efforts are being made by several gentlemen of the community to organize a guarantee fund, and we understand that rather more than $500 has been subscribed towards defraying the expenses of two concerts. The performances of the *artistes* in question are favorably criticised by the Hongkong and Shanghai press.

We learn with much pleasure that the Imperial Commissioner for Formosan affairs has approved of a scheme put forward by Mr. H. E. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs, at Tamsui, for the working of the Kelung coal seams by the European system, and that Mr. Tyzack, a mining engineer engaged last winter by the Inspector General of Customs, is to proceed to England to select the necessary machinery. We also understand that the export duty on Formosan coals has been reduced to one mace per ton, with the usual liability to pay half that amount at the port of destination.—*Foochow Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

Our readers will be interested to know that a contract for the completion of the Woosung Tramway has been settled in London, and that the Superintending Engineer will leave England on the 2nd Oct.

The body of a foreigner was found floating in the river, above the East Gate, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd ult. There was a severe wound on the head, which leads to the supposition that deceased met his death through violence. The body was dressed in a white flannel shirt, blue pants, white socks, and canvas shoes with leather fronts.

There has been another desperate fight in Hongkew. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 25th, a party of sailors quarrelled in the neighbourhood of the Broadway knives were drawn, and one man is asserted to have been seriously stabbed. He was, however, taken away by his companions, and the efforts of the police have hitherto failed to trace any of the men concerned.

Another submarine cable out in these parts has been "caught" by a vessel, but this time no damage seems to have resulted. The barque *Ceres*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 23rd ultimo, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, reported that when at anchor about ten miles from Saddle Island, she hooked a telegraph cable in twenty-seven fathoms of water. After heaving it up and putting a slide rope on she let it go again. The cable appeared to be in good order.

It will interest our readers to know that Li Han-chang has started with bag, baggage, weiyuans and body-guard, for Yunnan, *viâ* the Tung-ting lake. He will be able, on arrival, to complete the arrangements which have, of course, been going on all these months, to prove that nobody did it; and to finish promoting any officials about the neighbourhood who may have been so far left in their posts—so that, at any rate, no one may be discoverable who did do it. By the time the British delegates arrive, all will be ready. Fortunately, it will be difficult to get rid of Li Se-tai, who is rather too prominent.

Complaints of laxity in the performance of his official duties by the present Chehsien, have attracted the attention of the Futai, who is said to have communicated with the Taotai on the subject generally, but more especially with reference to the recent escapes of criminals from the Shantung-road Hospital and the Yamen Prison. Although not suspended from office, the Chehsien was on the 25th ult. compelled to doff his button, pending an inquiry. Crime is said to have increased in the City and neighbourhood—the list including three murders, several burglaries and robberies with violence, and outrages of other descriptions.

The near departure of the balance of the small army that we have had in our neighbourhood, is regarded with unaffected regret by our native fellow residents. Their martial visitors have so grown upon their affections, that a prospect of another Formosan embroglio would throw them into ecstacies. For the first time, perhaps, in Chinese history, the soldiery have been kept well in hand, and no depredations allowed on the citizens. Besides this, the troops have spent a large portion of their pay in buying articles which cost only half as much here as at their homes on the north of the Yangtsze, these commodities not having been li-kinized. Instead of forcibly taking articles from shopkeepers at prices appraised by themselves, as is their wont, they have paid fair prices for them. We would gladly ascribe this change to improved discipline; we did so in fact to a native friend, who evidently comprehended the situation better than we did. It was fear, he said, of our Municipal Police, that caused such good order to prevail. The troops have been impressed with a wholesome dread of our Municipal force, and consequently moved about as sucking doves.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Captain H. C. D. Ryder, left the harbour on the 23rd ult. for Chefoo.

The Chehsien of Kwên-shan has issued a proclamation exhorting all in his jurisdiction to treat foreigners kindly in future, and to look upon them as guests, not intruders. He says that accidents may be forgiven, but organised attacks will be visited with prompt and heavy punishment. The Hsien has evidently had quite enough trouble already, and is anxious to avoid a repetition of the nuisance.

A rumour is current among the Chinese that the Yamên is divided upon the question of the ultimatum. Prince Kung, Wên-seang and Li Hung-chang are in favour of preserving peace with England; the other party are all for brazening it out. We have no idea as to the source from whence this news is said to come, but give it in the belief that there is probably as much truth in it as in any other.

Two women were executed at Suchow on the 16th instant for murder. It appears that while in a tea-shop they heard two men disputing about some accounts, in the course of which one told the other that he had received on account of his share the sum of seventeen dollars, which the two evil-minded over-hearers mistook for seventy. In consequence of their overestimate of the money which they conceived one of the tea-drinkers to carry about with him, these two dogged his steps when he left the tea-shop, and, when he arrived at an unfrequented place, murdered him for the sake of the seventy dollars which they believed him to have on his person. Not only was their cupidity baffled, but their movements had been already observed; and they were speedily tracked and captured. So justice has been done without the delay usually attributable to its steps in China, and the murderers lost their heads as above mentioned.

The *Peter* and the *Katherine*, German vessels, were said to be on shore at Chefoo, owing to a heavy gale there, but it was added that they were thought to be in safety. We now hear that not the slightest fear need be entertained of any further damage—at any rate from the violence of the waves—occurring to the former of those vessels, as she has taken up a position some three hundred yards inland, if our informant's estimate be correct. The other, the *Katherine*, has modestly settled down on the Custom-house Wharf, which will very likely be found convenient when the time comes to assess the value of her hull and cargo, if any, and to hold the auction. Seriously, however, the Chefoo people have experienced a storm probably greater than has been known there since the place became a treaty-port open to foreigners. The tide was higher by five feet than has ever been known by the oldest resident, and many of the foreign houses were flooded.—*Courier and Gazette.*

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer & Wolff write on the 1st September:—"We have again to report a dull week in all Grey goods, with the exception of English Drills, which have been moved off somewhat freely. A few bales of Shirtings and T-Cloths have been taken to supply immediate requirements; but dealers refrain from purchasing to any extent, as, owing to the weak state of the Shanghai market, they anticipate a decline in rates.

HANKOW.

August 15th.

So much has been said about the defensive proceedings of the Hankow people that it may be as well to say what really has been done. Knowing that some burning questions were being discussed at Peking, and that there was at least a remote possibility of disagreement, the Municipal Council sent round a circular suggesting that it would be wise to organise a defence corps, and calling a meeting to talk over the matter. It was not at all implied that there was imminent danger, nor was the name of H. M.'s Consul taken in vain, as was suggested by the first rumour which came down. The Council, as the natural leaders of the community, simply took occasion to suggest that it would be an opportune thing to do, to form a defence corps; and a meeting has been held and a defence corps formed accordingly. The shape in which the report first came down here implied nothing less than imminent apprehension of sack and pillage; and people began to think whether the troops from Tatsienloo, who were reported as marching for Yunnan, had threatened to destroy Hankow on the way. As it is, the residents seem to have done a very sensible thing, and it would be well if every foreign community in China copied their example. A volunteer organisation costs very little trouble, and may be of very great value.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEFOO.

August 21st.

This port has been visited by an unusually severe gale which lasted continuously for three days, and has occasioned a serious amount of damage and loss of life, both ashore and afloat. During the whole of Wednesday a strong wind prevailed from the North-east, and the heavy sea which soon got up stopped all operations in the harbour. At the same time the water rose at high tide to an alarming extent, and the heavy breakers rolling in began to take effect on boundary walls and other outlying property which is usually well out of the reach of danger. On the following day, Thursday, matters began to look more serious. The gale increased, the sea became more furious, and the tide rose still higher, doing very serious damage along the whole line of shore. The ships in the harbour were anxiously watched, but all seemed to hold their positions well except the *Ellon Castle*, which, being anchored far out in the fairway, was exposed to the full force of the waves rolling in from the open sea. About four p.m. it was evident that she had parted her last chain, and was drifting helplessly on to the beach. She took the ground about 7, having at last been run nearly stern on by those in charge. Nearly the whole of the Foreign Community turned out, but the violence of the waves was such that no assistance could be rendered to the unfortunate crew. These succeeded in launching a small boat, in which four Chinese supercargoes and two native sailors found their way ashore amidst the surf. A rope which had been attached to this craft with a view of hauling it back for another load, unfortunately parted, and from this time till past midnight the remainder of the crew stuck to the vessel, with heavy seas breaking over them all the time. Soon after midnight the vessel began to break up, and in a few minutes became a total wreck. The crew jumped or were thrown into the water, and all with the exception of four Chinese and a Corean boy swam or were washed ashore. Captain Ramsay himself was picked up last of all, clinging to the after part of the wreck. On the following morning we learned that the German brig *Peter* had gone ashore during the night. She now lies high and dry at low water, but in a comparatively safe position. The *Catharina*, another German vessel, kept dragging her anchors, and about nightfall was found touching the ground a few yards in front of the Customs jetty. Numbers of junks are ashore, and it is reported that some 20 or 30 Chinamen have lost their lives. The *Ellon Castle* was laden with beans, bound for Amoy, and our beach yesterday afternoon presented a curious spectacle of hundreds of coolies with baskets of every description eagerly collecting the cargo as it was thrown up in yellow heaps all over the place. The vessel is said not to be insured, and much sympathy is felt for the owner, Captain Ramsay, who has thus lost his all.

30th August.

A Naval Court was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on the 23th, to inquire into the causes of the loss of the *Ellon Castle*, which went to pieces on the beach during the gale of the 18th and 19th. It appeared that the vessel was on a voyage from Newchwang to Amoy, and had put in here in order to repair a hawsepipe which had carried away in Newchwang. The story of the loss was brief enough. Moored, as all thought, in perfect safety, with 120 fathoms of chain, she parted first one cable and then the other. Even then, she all but succeeded in getting under sail, but most unfortunately, one of the cables, when in the act of being slipped, got jammed round the windlass, and before the crew could clear it, the dead weight at the bows brought the vessel's head back into the wind, and then all hope was over. The utmost that could be done was done, and that was to keep clear of the rocks and run her on to the sandy beach. This in effect was the finding of the Court. The vessel was lost through sheer stress of weather, and no blame whatever attaches to Capt. Ramsey, who received back his certificate.

Admiral Ryder, who arrived here on Friday night, has hoisted his flag on board the *Audacious*. It seems uncertain whether he proceeds North or not. Mr. Grosvenor arrived, bearing despatches from Mr. Wade about the same time, and left again sharp the next morning in the *Kestrel*, which is expected back to-morrow, and then we may know whether anything is going to be done. Meanwhile, the times are favourable for speculation to those so-minded. So far, it appears certain that nothing definite is settled, and it is believed that Li Hung-chang is having a hard time of it.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

August 16th.

There are two steamers in port, besides the little *Millet* just arrived from Chefoo. The two, which are big ones, the *Calabar* and *Cheviot*, are loading under charter of C. M. S. Co., for Swatow, and will carry away some 50,000 piculs pulse and cake, at 25 and 28 cents per picul freight, so that any chances the last shipment per sailing ships may have had as to meeting markets are quite done for. Importers have not realized profits lately, although capital prices were obtained at auction for the sea-damaged goods ex *Oseuri*; natives, in their eagerness to out in, having paid more than had yet been obtainable, generally, for sound goods. The want of rain has interfered more or less with business, such a dry spring and summer not having occurred within the recollection of the most ancient native. Whether the atmosphere has become tainted, or what the cause of sickness may be, we cannot tell exactly; but death has been very busy amongst the Roman Catholic Missionaries—no less than two fathers and two sisters having succumbed within a few months. The last death, that of a Sister of Mercy, was, we hear it whispered, from cholera. The weather, which was unusually hot, seems to be cooling; and the ther. last week went down to 66 degree Fahr., woollen clothing being immediately the rage. There is a great attempt to-day at rain; but unfortunately the clouds, however black they be, keep passing over, and fears are expressed that we shall have no rain *till the new comes!*

Anent the Sisters of Mercy, the usual stories, which are prevalent at Tientsin before the massacre, are bruited; but we do not anticipate any trouble therefrom, as the people are much more peacefully inclined than they seem nearer the Capital, and foreigners have better opportunities of explaining away the insinuations which invariably emanate from the better (!) classes of Chinese. Still, many will agree with me in wishing that those good Sisters had been appointed to some port where their services would be more appreciated, and where there would not be the same seclusion during five months of the year, when whatever the danger may be, there is no possibility of escape, either for them or the other ladies of the community. The French Government have no right to leave their missionaries at the mercy of a "popular cry," which a few years ago doomed to a cruel death so many men and women of value to the world; or if, even after the unavenged blow which was so distinctly aimed, and from which other nationalities suffered also, the French Government do not sufficiently care for its children to protect them, it is hardly fair that an element should be admitted in the midst of residents, who on account of such element run a risk of life and death, which their own Governments refrain from introducing. This is a clear case of a French gunboat being wanted, or a few Zouaves, during the winter. The *Surprise* was here a short while ago, and really looked only fit to "put up a creek," which might have broken her back, as the same kind of process had that effect on H.M.S. *Grasshopper*, but the latter for a year or two was not fit for much—and *quant à la Surprise*—several knowing ones pronounced her considerably "hogged" when she was here. Lo! she no sooner gets "nearer the earth than she comes to grief, and clearly proves that she was only fit to "go up the creek," where her presence, or that of her gallant commander and men, would decidedly prevent a catastrophe which otherwise cannot be guarded against, should the least excitement take place. Undoubtedly we have a danger in the midst of us much more worthy the pen of the correspondent of the *Shanghai Evening Courier* than the subject of brigandage, which his late attempt to prove that "A Merchant" who gently chided him for "colouring" is *not* a merchant, entirely put out of his head for the time. Here is a subject for which he need not go to the *Peking Gazette* to glean all his facts, or for attending to which he need fear the subtle wit of "A Merchant"—a wit so delicate that only the initiated can understand. Every resident will certainly thank him if he will induce the French to look after their own subjects, and protect from all possible danger women whose aim is, however, misunderstood by the natives, to attend the sick and teach the young, but whose presence stirs up the evil passions of the most callous, implacable nation in the world. We don't want a second edition of the Tientsin massacre, and sincerely trust that the proper authorities will take the matter in hand.

28th August.

There is very little doing in piece goods. Malwa is now quoted Tls. 43, but the delivery is slow, as natives cannot afford their usual smoke in these hard times. The season has been an awfully dry one. All the ponds are such in name only; and unless some rain comes before winter, there will be no water to drink. Unfortunately, many people depend on the "millet,"—perishing now for want of moisture. The peas are all done for in this neighbourhood, although we hear that 25 miles to the East rain has been abundant.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

17th August.

Everyone is rejoicing in a cooler atmosphere to-day. The thermometer has fallen about 14 degrees in the house in less than twenty-four hours. We had a cool breeze and a pleasant shower last night—enough to make the roads muddy.

Highway robberies are said to be of quite frequent occurrence in the country to the S.W., at a distance of 300 or 400 *li* from this. They are purely local affairs. They have not even the old excuse, "poor crops," for the yield in that section seems to have been fair.

Another very sudden death has occurred in our midst. On Saturday, the 14th at 3 o'clock a.m., Mr. Horace Farley Lovett, of the Chinese Customs' Service, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died at 5 p.m. of the same day. Mr. Lovett was 32 years old, and had been in China about 15 years, and in the Customs' service 7 years—first at Newchwang, then at Shanghai, whence he came here about four months ago. He was a native of Beverley, Mass., U.S.A.

A Tientsin correspondent writes:—It is pretty well ascertained that a part of Mr. Wade's ultimatum is this—A demand for the execution of Margary's murderers, punishment of the local officials of the district where the murder occurred and indemnity, and the opening of a trade route through Yunnan. It is believed there are other conditions, but the negotiations are kept marvellously secret. A remarkable feature in connexion with Mr. Wade's correspondence with the Chinese Government on the subject since he arrived here is that it is English. Mr. Mayers had gone to Peking, and Mr. Hillier had come down to assist Mr. Wade. There is a feeling of uneasiness in the North, but our correspondent believes the Chinese will yield when they see that England means it; though they will dilly-dally and shuffle, and put off till the last moment.

August 19th.

There is the usual amount of speculation and rumour respecting the progress of Mr. Wade's negotiations with the Chinese Government; but nothing reliable or definite has been made public.

Two members of the Legation Escort arrived here from Peking yesterday. It is surmised that they brought desp

turned here from Yokohama by the *New York*. But the result of his journey there has not yet transpired.

It is stated that the Greek Mission in the town of Nagoya is gaining many converts. A native writer, commenting on the subject, says:—"There are three large religions in the world. Of these, the Christian religion is the most extensive and believed by all the civilized states of Europe, and is calculated to promote civilization. Each of our countrymen is allowed to worship in any religion he chooses."

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—"We have heard a wonderful report to the effect that a conspiracy has been organised, whose object is to introduce a republican government into Japan. The number of conspirators is said to amount to many hundreds. Some officers of the Government are reported to be among them. We imagine that no such enterprise will be undertaken under our present righteous government."

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that Mr. Kubata Hidewo, *Rokuto Shisshi* of *Chiri-Rio* (Geographical Department), Mr. MacVean, Chief Surveyor, and Mr. Soharbun, an assistant, completed a survey of the plains of Sagamino-hara on the 18th ultimo, when they received instructions to make a survey of the eight eastern provinces, viz.:—Musashi, Awa, Kadzusa, Shimosa, Kodzuke, Hitachi, and Sagami.

When the Government withdrew the 2 bun satsu they might have replaced them by some small paper money in lieu. The 5 cent pieces circulated have nearly all disappeared off the face of the land, and are now rarely met with; and it becomes quite a serious matter in payments of small amounts, of say 5, 15, or 25 cents—unless one carries a small load of copper about with him. 5 sen satsu would be a great boon, and the sooner they are made the better.

On the 10th ultimo, there were several suicides in Tokio. A young man came riding on a jinriki along the bank of the river Sumida. When he arrived at the bridge Umaya, he jumped down from the jinriki, and leaped into the water giving no time to the jinrikisha-man stop him, and his body has not yet been found. A woman in the province of Sanga, who lived recently in Tokio, killed herself by cutting her windpipe with a dagger, in the upper story of a store-house. Another death by suicide occurred the same day in Senji. A woman leaped from a bridge on the Aragawa. Her body was recovered by a policeman, and was delivered up to her mother.

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tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 383

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"SINGAPORE,"

Captain J. H. Peake, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
4d 1375 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
6d 1358 Hongkong, 6th September, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
5d 1366 Hongkong, 7th September, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

will be despatched on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1367 Hongkong, 7th September, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"LEONOR,"

Captain Diaz, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
6d 1379 Hongkong, 9th September, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer

"ZAMBOANGA,"

Captain Arrechavala, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1380 Hongkong, 10th September, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Geelong* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1875. [1323

STEAM TO SHANGHAI;

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GEELONG,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1875. [1324

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque

"ENGLAND'S GLORY,"

Knight, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
1349 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Suburan, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
1333 Hongkong, 31st August, 1875.

FOR SYDNEY *via* ADELAIDE.

THE A 1 British Barque

"CORINNE"

will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to

B. DAVIES.
1316 Hongkong, 27th August, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 17 years British Barque

"ADA,"

Captain Asala, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1203 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"*SURAT*," Captain POCKLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *viâ* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th September.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routeis required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 17th September, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st October, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 percent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

蛟 嫌 記 告

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 37, Praia Grande, Macao, newly painted, and in good order.

Apply to

F. M. DE GRACA,
Macao.
14d 1350 Macao, 2nd September, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE at The Albany, at present in the occupation of Captain BROOKE, Brigade Major.

Possession on the 1st October proximo.

14d 1334 Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PURANEY.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.

STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st October.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.

Apply to

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
tf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, "BALL'S COURT," Six-roomed Houses. Gas and Water laid on, with Stabling, &c. Rent very moderate.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.
1m 1265 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

1y 10 Jan 2] MARTELL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

52i 549] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [10 Ap

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

GOODALL'S WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.—THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD. This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED. The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England. [52i 868 June 5

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel. To meet special requirements.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour. Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

Machinery constructed for Boats built abroad.

YARROW & Co.,

(late YARROW & HEDLEY,) Engineers and Shipbuilders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [26i 1111 July 17

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL). For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [52i 57 Jan. 9.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

KEATING'S BON BONS OF WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [July 8

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 73 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

"